

Summary of Press Conference Comments Made by Satoru Katsuno, FEPC Chairman,
on February 15, 2019

I am Satoru Katsuno, Chairman of the Federation of Electric Power Companies.

Today, I would like to talk about “ATENA Forum 2019”, “Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited (JNFL)’s progress on new regulatory requirements conformance”, and the “confirmed CO2 emission figures for FY2017”.

<On the ATENA Forum 2019>

I first would like to address the ATENA Forum 2019.

Yesterday, the Atomic Energy Association (ATENA) hosted the ATENA Forum 2019, an international conference attended by members from the US NEI and French EDF along with the domestic nuclear industry, government officials and researchers.

ATENA was established in July of last year with the aim of building a framework as the entire nuclear industry including manufacturers to tackle nuclear safety challenges. It is currently working on investigating individual challenges.

In the ATENA Forum 2019, ATENA reported on the state of current discussions regarding specific cybersecurity measures and technical challenges common to nuclear operators such as “active use of new technology and knowledge”, “preparation for external events” and “systems to promote independent nuclear safety improvement initiatives”.

During the panel discussion on “Success factors for the safe and continuous use of nuclear power as an important power source”, participants engaged in an animated discussion on various challenges that need to be tackled by the whole nuclear industry including “challenges in effectively use nuclear power on the premise that

safety can be secured” and “roles that ATENA and nuclear operators will be fulfilling in the future”.

We as nuclear operators will continue to respond appropriately to new regulatory requirements and promote independent safety improvement measures. We will continuously work toward improving safety through introducing effective safety measures formulated by ATENA.

By explaining thoroughly and plainly these initiatives to the residents of the siting region, as well as society at large, we will work to regain the trust of society.

<Progress on Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited (JNFL)’s new regulatory requirements conformance>

The second item I would like to address is Japan Nuclear Fuel Limited (JNFL) ’s progress on new regulatory requirements conformance.

On January 28th, the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) held a review meeting of JNFL’s Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant and MOX Fuel Fabrication Plant. JNFL explained its response policy to severe accidents, pyroclastic fall deposit countermeasures, and policy on installing fire detectors which were raised as items to be reviewed in prior reviews.

The NRA evaluated JNFL’s explanations and requested that it resubmit an addendum that reflects some improvement points that were pointed out. The review is in its final stages.

The nuclear fuel cycle is very important in terms of the effective use of uranium and reduction in volume and toxicity of waste. We hope that JNFL will continue to do their utmost in the review for the completion of the Rokkasho Reprocessing Plant.

We nuclear operators will come together as one to fully support JNFL and work to

realize the Spent Fuel Measures Promotion Plan and steadily reduce the plutonium stockpile by introducing MOX fuel.

<Confirmed figures for FY2017 CO2 emissions>

The third point I would like to address is the confirmed figures for the CO2 emissions for FY2017.

The Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society (ELCS) works to meet the targets proposed in the Commitment to a Low Carbon Society. As part of its initiatives, it has published the confirmed figures for CO2 emissions for FY2017.

According to ELCS, CO2 emissions for FY2017 was 411 million tons or 0.496kg per 1kWh of electricity sold in terms of the CO2 emission factor for Council members. This is a reduction of approximately 4.4% in CO2 emissions and approximately 3.9% in emission factor compared to the previous year.

This is the first time in five years that the CO2 emission factor per 1kWh fell below 0.5kg for Council-member utilities and power producers and suppliers (PPSs).

We believe this is the result of our member operators' strong commitment to responsibly running PDCA cycles in expanding the introduction of renewable energy such as solar power, wind power and hydroelectric and improving thermal efficiency by introducing high-efficiency thermal power generation facilities, in addition to the increase in electricity generated by restarted nuclear power plants.

On the international front, Poland hosted COP24 in December of last year, where the rulebook to carry out the Paris Agreement after 2020 was adopted: the launch of an international framework that involves all countries including major emitters of greenhouse gases.

ELCS will continue to run PDCA cycles as a whole and implement effective measures

to reach the target of reducing the CO2 emission factor to 0.37kg per 1kWh in FY2030 based on the government's Long-term Energy Supply and Demand Outlook.

Members of FEPC aim to realize a low carbon society through various initiatives, including both the demand and supply sides, such as using nuclear power generation on the premise that safety can be secured, promoting the further introduction of renewable energy, increasing the efficiency of and appropriately maintaining and managing thermal power generation, and providing energy and carbon saving services.

This will conclude my segment today.

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